

HUMBERT HURLS HORDES OF HUNDOM FROM NOYON, SOUTHERN PIVOT OF LINE ON RIGHT BANK OF THE OISE

BRITISH CONTINUE ADVANCE IN PICARDY REPULSING GERMANS

Germans Counter Attack at Many Points, But Without Result—Haig Maintains Positions South of Somme and Keeps on Eastward—Quiet Reigns North of the Somme—Tanks Take Active Part in Recent Fighting—French and American Troops Under Mangin Strike North of Soissons.

(By the Associated Press)

Having forced the Germans to retreat between the Somme and the Oise, the Allied forces are pressing the advantage gained and continue their advance eastward. Further enemy retirements between Rheims and Arras are not unexpected in Allied capitals.

From the Somme to north of Bapaume the British pressure continues vigorously and has resulted in an advance of more than a mile on a front of more than five miles in the region of Curlu and northward. Bapaume still holds out, but the British are pushing well east of that point on the north.

Southeast of Arras, where the British have crossed the Hindenburg line, they are now east of Beiry Notre Dame, about three miles east of Monchy le Preux and threatening seriously the Queant-Drocourt support line. North of the Scarpe German counter attacks seemingly have held up the advance astride the Arras-Douai high road.

While the enforced retirement of the enemy from the Roye-Chaulnes line adds to the difficulties of the German troops north of the Somme, French and American troops under Gen. Mangin have struck at the vital salient north of Soissons. An advance of nearly one mile has been made in the Chavigny region. The Allies here are driving toward the heights at the western end of the Chemin des Dames, impelling the German lines both to the east and the west. To the east, along the Vesle, the Germans have reacted violently against the Americans at Fismette and had regained that village last night in heavy fighting. The enemy, however, did not succeed in crossing the Vesle, which evidence was his intention. Berlin says 350 Americans were made prisoner here and in Bazoches several miles to the west. At Bazoches the Americans gained a strong foothold in the village in stubborn fighting.

Viewed from the maps, the German withdrawal before French pressure in the Neale region, completed with Allied activities elsewhere on the great battle front, which has become the greatest of the war, hardly places them in a more secure position than the one previously occupied. The fact that south of Peronne the Germans went back to the Canal du Nord and the Somme may indicate that they will retire to the same canal north of Peronne, where it runs toward Cambrai.

British pressure on the north and the French position along the Oise do not make the Canal du Nord a very strong line, because it can be outflanked from the north and from the south. The French, at the junction of the Oise and the Ailette, could cut in behind the canal and, at least, as so placed as to impede and seriously harass any hurried withdrawal from the region about Ham and Noyon.

German resistance is reported to have increased as the British and French have moved eastward south of the Somme. This may indicate that the enemy intends to make another temporary stand at the Somme and the Canal du Nord. Meanwhile the British south of the Scarpe are eating into the old German defenses with success. The fate of the Hindenburg line depends on the situation here and interesting developments may be expected.

A German newspaper reports that the Polish, Czech and southern Slav inhabitants of Austria-Hungary are mobilizing, probably in preparation for a concerted rebellion. Signs in Bohemia, it is said, indicate that some action may be taken soon.

London, Aug. 29.—German counter attacks east and southeast of Vis en Artois, east of Boiry and in the vicinity of Gavrelle, villages to the east of Arras, have been repulsed says today's war office statement.

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, Aug. 28.—The attack of the Americans against the Germans northwest of Soissons began shortly after 7 o'clock this morning and within an hour the first objectives, aggregating something more than a kilometer, had been obtained north and east of Chavigny. In the action the Americans captured 92 prisoners. It was the first time that American forces had been used north of the Aisne.

REPORTS CONFLICT ON IMPRISONED DIPLOMATS

NEW HAVEN ROAD WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE BOATS

Permission Granted by I. C. C. For Road to Continue Barge and Steamer Lines in N. E.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Authority was granted to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad by the interstate commerce commission today to continue its operation of steamer and barge lines through subsidiary companies. The railroad's petition had been before the commission since Jan. 6, 1914.

The subsidiaries are the New England Navigation, the New England Steamship and the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat companies, operating between ports in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, and tugs and lighters in New York and Boston harbors.

Under present conditions the commission held that the water services are operated in the interest of the public and are of advantage to commerce and convenience to the people. Tariffs of steamship companies must be filed by Oct. 1 next.

No time limit for the railroad's operation of water lines was fixed by the order, but it set forth that "action in the future is dependent on circumstances and condition."

NEUBERGER & CO. TOBACCO JOBBERS TO BE LIQUIDATED

Alien Property Custodian Announces—Connecticut Concerns Involved.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Immediate steps will be taken Alien Property Custodian Palmer announced today, to liquidate the large German controlled tobacco jobbing firm of H. Neuberger & Co., Inc., of New York city.

The concern, recently taken over by the government, did a large speculative business in leaf tobacco in storage which will be sold soon.

Included in the holdings of the Neuberger Co. are 50 per cent. of the stock of the Connecticut Tobacco Co. of Hartford; 37 per cent. of the stock of the Griffin Co. of Connecticut; and 25 per cent. of the stock of the Arthur Corey Tobacco Co. of Jacksonville, Fla.

Organized 15 years ago by Frederick Lederer, who was sent to the country by Heinrich Neuberger to establish a branch of Neuberger Co. of Bremen, Germany, the majority interest in the company of Heinrich Neuberger's death came into possession of Capt. Moritz Neuberger of the German army, who visited the United States about one year. The capitalization is \$710,000, of which \$614,700 of stock is issued and outstanding. Capt. Neuberger holding 65 per cent. of it.

Custodian Palmer has appointed directors, including Chellis A. Austin, of New York, as vice president and chairman of the board. Lederer remains as president.

HUN NEWSPAPERS DENY ALLIED GAINS

New York, Aug. 29.—That the Germans did not reckon with the possibility of a strong allied counter offensive such as that undertaken by General Foch in July is shown by the despatches in German newspapers of that month. These despatches emphasized the importance of the previous success gained by the German offensives on the western front, and enumerated the "huge material losses" sustained by the Entente Allies.

A Wolff Bureau despatch published in Cologne Gazette stated that "the extent to which the enemy fighting power has been weakened during the first three months of the German offensive is shown beyond a doubt."

Another despatch of that Bureau published in Berlin Tageblatt said: "The new developments in the west have brought the army high command a tremendous step nearer to the destruction of the front of the enemy and their fighting means."

One Despatch Claims Entente Representatives at Bolshevik Capital Liberated.

ANOTHER DECLARES NEVER ARRESTED

Poole Awaits Safe Conduct From German Government.

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—While a Moscow despatch to the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen says that the Entente diplomats there have been liberated, latest advices from the Bolshevik capital, under date of Aug. 26, deny that the American and British diplomats there were ever arrested. The despatch to the Gazette, however, says that members of the Allied military missions in Moscow still are in custody.

DeWitt C. Poole, Jr., the acting American consul general in Moscow, dispatches say, is awaiting a safe conduct from the German government and the conclusion of an arrangement between Russia and the Entente governments for a reciprocal return of diplomatic and consular officers before departing.

A Russian wireless message says that War Minister Trotsky denies an alleged American report that the Soviets intend to arm German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners to fight the Czech-Slovaks. Trotsky adds that in the Soviet army the only former war prisoners are those that have become Russian citizens.

The central executive committee of the Soviets, according to the Pravda, has decreed the abolition in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants of all private and real property, the value of which exceeds a scale to be fixed by the local Soviets. Mortgages of more than 10,000 rubles are annulled and the former landlords are placed on the same level as their tenants.

BORGLUM SUED FOR DAMAGES OF \$10,000

Man Who Instigated Aircraft Investigation Defendant in Superior Court.

Gutson Borglum of Stamford, famous sculptor, politician, and former leader of the Moose is figuring a defendant in a suit for damages aggregating \$10,000, brought by the Hegeman-Harris Co. of New York city. On June 25, 1918, Hegeman-Harris filed a suit against Borglum in the Supreme Court of New York, where Mr. Borglum was requested to pay the sum of \$8,575.28 to the plaintiff.

This action is still pending. Mr. Borglum who is a great friend of ex-President Roosevelt, and who caused such a great sensation by his charges against the aircraft construction, is attested to have both money and reality with the Stamford National Bank, First National Bank, Stamford Trust Co., and the Fidelity Title & Trust Co. They are requested to appear before the court at the time of the trial to answer this statement.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 29.—Returns from 882 precincts of 1,403 in the state, received early today, showed that in the statewide primary on Tuesday Dr. C. M. Landstrum polled 15,249 votes for the Republican nomination for United States senator.

Miss Jeanette Rankin polled 12,178 votes.

INDICATIONS ARE LANDSTRUM WINS AGAINST RANKIN

Boston, Aug. 29.—Today's list of men accepted by the United States Shipping Board, after final physical examination at Boston, for enrollment in the Merchant Marine training ships included Joseph M. Mihalak, 1917 Seaview avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

IN MERCHANT MARINE.

Boston, Aug. 29.—The New England Equitable Insurance Co., in the hands of receivers for more than a year, was declared insolvent today by Judge Loring of the Supreme court, who ordered its affairs wound up forthwith.

STRINGENT RULES FOR CONDUCT OF ALL ALIEN WOMEN

U. S. Marshal Middlebrook Takes Action to Restrict Movement of Germans.

MUST GIVE NOTICE OF ADDRESS CHANGE

Permits Require Similar to Those Needed by Men, Internment Is Penalty.

Failure through ignorance or negligence on the part of some enemy alien women to observe the strict letter of the rules governing their movements in this section of the country has caused United States Marshal Middlebrook at Hartford, to issue detailed and stringent orders to the authorities in Bridgeport.

In the order just issued by the marshal it is decreed that all alien enemy women must not change their address without notifying the registration officer in their district. Failure to do so will be the occasion for their immediate arrest and possible internment for the duration of the war.

Those who wish to change their abode from the one now occupied must secure a permit from the registration officer of their district, who has the power to grant or refuse such permit. In the event the registration officer to grant a permit for change of address, the applicant is empowered to take an appeal from the decision.

The order reiterates the necessity of enforcing these rules to the letter and the conclusion drawn is that the authorities have become cognizant of the fact that some enemy alien women have overlooked the importance of the orders governing their movements in this section of the country.

No specific cases were quoted, but it is understood that in the recent U-bat operations along the coast movements of many German women were watched closely by the authorities and it is thought that the latest orders calling for the drastic enforcement of the rules for the duration of the war are a result of the reports reaching the Department of Justice.

Many of the women included in the enemy alien class are Americans who have married Germans, and naturally they are thought to overlook details of the rules. They look upon this country as their own and do not realize to the full extent that the fact of their being married to a German automatically makes them as German as though they were born in the country of the common enemy.

The marshal in sending out the above orders to the authorities requested that the matter be given the widest publicity through the channels of the press so that as many of the female enemy aliens may be reached as possible.

STEPHENS WINS IN CALIFORNIA STATE PRIMARY

Renominated for Governor By More Than 12,000, Ralph Good Second.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Gov. Wm. D. Stephens has won the Republican nomination for governor of California. He led today his closest contestant, Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco by more than 12,000 votes, with about one-sixth of the state precincts still to report.

Mayor Rolph, a Republican, was well ahead in the race for the Democratic nomination for governor, outdistancing Francis J. Heney by 17,000 votes. Under the California laws Mayor Rolph, unless the official count of the remaining precincts should overturn Gov. Stephens' lead, cannot become the Democratic candidate, having lost the nomination of his own party.

Noyon is on the right bank of the Oise river at the confluence of that stream and the little river Verre. To the south and east there are large areas of flat low land along the Oise, while to the north is a winding valley. To the southwest is Mt. Renaud and the Lassigny Massif, which dominates the whole region. To the northeast a range of high hills juts out into the valley.

One railroad runs through Noyon. It comes up the Oise valley, from Compiègne and, turning east at Noyon, leads to Chauny and La Fere. A canal leads off to the north and terminates at Nesle. Two small railroad lines run north and northeast, the former to Nesle and the latter to Ham.

Noyon is a great highway center. One road runs to Roye, to the northwest; one to Ham, to the northeast; one goes up the Oise valley; and another leads down into Carlepont forest, to the southeast. Another goes down the Oise to Compiègne.

Noyon is a very ancient town, being known to the Romans. Charles, king of France, was crowned king of the

IMPORTANT POSITION TAKEN AFTER STRONG ENEMY RESISTANCE

Allies Win Back More Than Two-Thirds of Ground Lost Since March—Germans Fighting Rear Guard Actions Along Canal du Nord—In 48 Hours Allied Advance Liberates More Than 50 Villages—Violent Artillery Engagements All Along the Somme—American Troops Engage Germans in Regions of Bazaches and Fismette, Losing Latter Town.

(By the Associated Press)

Noyon, the southern anchor point of the German armies in the Somme battle field, has been occupied by the French. The capture of the city by Gen. Humbert's men had been expected for several days and its effect on the great battle of Picardy was, therefore, largely discounted.

With the fall of Roye and Chaulnes, to the northward, Noyon became untenable and the retirement of the Germans from west of the Somme river apparently spread far to the south and involved both Noyon and the country adjacent to that city. Morlincourt, on the northern bank of the Oise, or of Noyon, has been taken by the French, it is announced. This may mark a crossing of the Oise over a wide front.

Over the front to the north of Noyon there has been apparently little change in the situation during last night. The British operating south of the Somme are said to be advancing but details of their progress do not appear in official announcements.

West of Arras the Germans have launched heavy counter attacks which were repulsed, according to the British official report, but it is admitted by London that the British forces holding positions at Oppy have been withdrawn to the west of that village. The Germans apparently are fighting rear guard actions along the Canal du Nord, which runs from Noyon to Vesle. The French are close to this waterway at Fresnoy wood.

The situation as it stands today closely resembles that in the Marne sector after the Germans had made a determined stand along the Ourcq. It was found that their resistance there had permitted the withdrawal of the main German army of the Marne salient, and it is probable that Gen. Von Boehn has succeeded in moving the greater part of his army and artillery behind the Somme river and along the Ham-Chauny line.

The development of the Allied advance would seem to indicate that the pocket on the southern end of the battle line is being emptied and that there is little hope that the Allies will be able to catch any large number of enemy troops there.

Paris, Aug. 29.—Violent artillery engagements along the Somme front are reported in today's war office statement.

The text reads: "There were violent bombardments during the night along the Somme front."

"German forces made many surprise attacks in the Lorraine sector without obtaining any result. The French for their part made two incursions into the enemy lines in the Champagne and took 15 prisoners."

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

Paris, Aug. 29.—French troops today occupied Noyon.

The fall of Noyon comes as a heavy blow to the Germans, who were thought during the early days of the Picardy offensive to be planning to hold Noyon as the southern pivot of their line, which runs northward along the old battle field of 1916.

Noyon is on the right bank of the Oise river at the confluence of that stream and the little river Verre. To the south and east there are large areas of flat low land along the Oise, while to the north is a winding valley. To the southwest is Mt. Renaud and the Lassigny Massif, which dominates the whole region. To the northeast a range of high hills juts out into the valley.

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Several days ago when the Americans advanced in the region of Bazaches the Germans retired into a wooded stronghold, known as Haute Maison, just south of the Soissons-Rheims road. Small detachments were left in the cellars in Bazaches to harass the Americans. On Tuesday the Americans approached Bazaches from the west and maintained their advance during the night. Today the Americans made progress toward the town from the east and south, a detachment taking the eastern outskirts this morning. Since then the Americans have made further progress.

The Germans maintained their position on the hills commanding Fismette for several days after the Americans took the place, and only during the night were the Americans able to communicate with the southern bank of the river. The Americans erected temporary bridges across the river at night.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The number of German prisoners captured by the French in their advance west of the Chaulnes-Noyon line has been comparatively small, as the French have been obliged to move cautiously. The war material taken, however, has been considerable.

In 48 hours the Allied advance has liberated more than 50 villages. The Allies now have won back more than two-thirds of the ground lost since the beginning of the German offensive in March.

Immediate interest in the battle is in the operations on the wings. Gen. Mangin is fighting hard on the right in the region of Juvigny and Chavigny. The terrain is difficult there because Juvigny is level with Lauffaux and the Chemin des Dames. Also the German Seventh army still clings to the line of the Vesle.

On the left the British east of Arras have overrun the powerful defenses which have encircled Arras and are getting dangerously near the formidable positions prepared several years ago to protect Douai and Cambrai. These towns are important railroad centers and vital to the German position.

HIGHER WAGES FOR LABORERS

Washington, Aug. 29.—Higher wages for railroad track laborers and for certain classes of clerks were recommended to Director General McAdoo today by the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions.